

Robert Morss Lovett, Scott Nearing, Rabbi Judah Magnes, Harry F. Ward, Walter Nelles, Oswald Garrison Villard, and Communists William Z. Foster and Elizabeth Gurley Flynn. (Special Committee on Un-American Activities — Appendix IX, "Investigation of Un-American Propaganda Activities in the United States", pp. 764 and 721 (1944); March, 1920 ACLU Bulletin.

ROGER BALDWIN

Roger Baldwin was a member of the National Committee of the All-America Anti-Imperialist League, cited as a "Communist-front organization" by U.S. Attorney General Francis Biddle (May 28, 1942). "In 1937-38 the Communist Party threw itself wholeheartedly into the campaign for the support of the Spanish Loyalist cause, recruiting men and organizing multifarious so-called relief organizations . . . and as . . . American Friends of Spanish Democracy."

"The American League Against War and Fascism was organized at the First United States Congress Against War which was held in New York City, September 29 to October 1, 1933. Four years later at Pittsburgh, November 26-28, 1937, the name of the organization was changed to the American League for Peace and Democracy . . . It remained as completely under the control of Communists when the name was changed as it had been before." Roger Baldwin was a member of the Arrangements Committee, U.S. Congress Against War (November 1, 1933); a member of the National Bureau, American League Against War and Fascism (August 22, 1935); and a member of the National Committee, American League for Peace and Democracy (May 18, 1939).

Roger Baldwin was also on the Advisory Boards of the cited Communist enterprise, Russian Reconstruction Farms, Inc. (March 20, 1926), and the American Student Union, which "was under Communist control from its inception."

The American Youth Congress was cited as subversive and Communist by U.S. Attorney General Tom Clark (December 4, 1947) and the Book Union was described as "Distributors of Communist literature" by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities (Report 1311, March 29, 1944, page 96). Roger Baldwin was a member of the National Advisory Board of the American Youth Congress (July 4, 1937), and a member of the Book Union Advisory Council.

Roger Baldwin was a sponsor of the Consumers National Federation, a cited Communist front, and an endorser of the National Committee Friends of the Soviet Union (Soviet Russia Today, Dec. 1933, pg. 17.) The Friends of the Soviet Union was "one of the most open Communist fronts in the United States . . . a section of an international movement directed from Moscow."

The National Congress for Unemployment and Social Insurance, a cited Communist front, claimed Roger Baldwin for a member of its National Sponsoring Committee (January 5, 6, 7, 1935), and the National Scottsboro Action Committee, which was completely controlled by the Communist Party, listed ACLU Director Roger Baldwin as a member of its Executive Committee (Daily Worker, May 3, 1933, page 2).

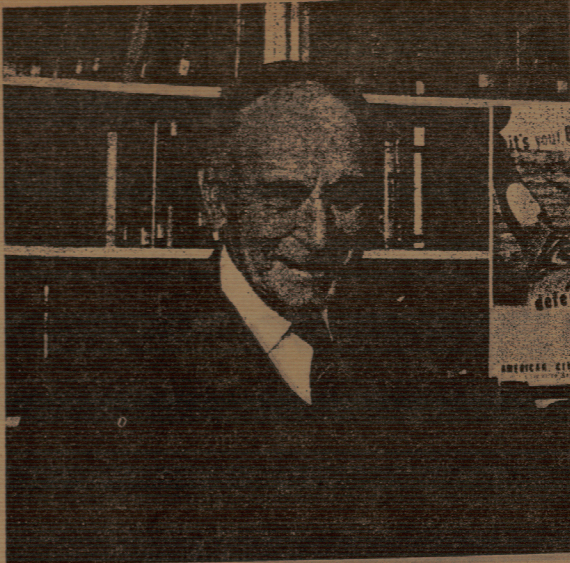
The former ACLU Executive Director, Roger Baldwin, is presently a member of the ACLU National Committee and his title is "International Work Adviser." (Special HCUA Reports 1311, March 29, 1944, pp. 75, 76, 121, 82, 53, 159, 49, 94, 155 and 116; Appendix IX, 1944, pp. 514, 523 and 1309.)

LEADERS OF ACLU

The 1966 ACLU Board of Directors lists Morris Ernst, Norman Thomas and John F. Finerty as Board Members Emeritus. Morris Ernst was the Chairman of the cited Communist front, Non-Partisan Committee for the Re-election of Congressman Vito Marcantonio. (October 3, 1936 letterhead). John F. Finerty was a sponsor of the Communist front, New York Tom Mooney Committee, along with Dorothy Kenyon and Osmond K. Fraenkel.

JUDGE KENYON

In 1944 the Special Committee on Un-American Activities described the National Citizens Political Action Committee as "the major Communist front organization of the movement." (Appendix IX-p. 261.) Dorothy Kenyon, now a vice-chairman of the Ameri-



ROGER BALDWIN — ACLU Founder. "I am for Socialism, disarmament and ultimately for abolishing the state itself . . . Communism is the goal." Roger Baldwin, founder of ACLU, written in a Harvard class reunion book, 1935. Baldwin spent a year in federal prison in violation of the Selective Service Act (1918-19).

can Civil Liberties Union, was a member of the National Citizens Political Action Committee.

Dorothy Kenyon was a member of the Advisory Board of the Descendants of the American Revolution, a Communist-front organization set up as a radical imitation of the D.A.R. "The Descendants . . . uniformly adhered to the line of the Communist Party. . ." (Special HCUA Report 2277, June 25, 1942, pp. 18 and 19.)

Former N.Y.C. Municipal Court Justice Kenyon was also an Advisory Board member and a sponsor, respectively, of the cited Communist fronts, Film Audiences for Democracy and Greater New York Emergency Conference on Inalienable Rights.

Dorothy Kenyon was listed on the March 5, 1938 letterhead of the Lawyers Committee on American Relations with Spain, a Communist-front organization concerned with the Spanish Civil War. Judge Kenyon was also a sponsor of the League of Women Shoppers, an organization "found to be a Communist-controlled front by indisputable documentary evidence obtained from the files of the Communist Party in Philadelphia." (Special HCUA Report 1311, March 29, 1944, pp. 121, 181, 168, 112, 154, 96, 129 and 150.)

In a letter released to the Loyalty Review Board on December 4, 1947, Attorney General Tom Clark cited the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc. as "subversive and Communist." The Special Committee on Un-American Activities (Appendix IX, 1944, page 1471) described the Political Prisoners Bail Fund Committee as follows: "The personnel and the objectives of the Political Prisoners Bail Fund Committee make it obvious at a glance that the organization was a Communist Party front." ACLU Vice-chairman Dorothy Kenyon was a sponsor of both the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc. and the Political Prisoners Bail Fund Committee (January 18, 1935.)

On May 7, 1942, Attorney General Francis Biddle characterized the International Labor Defense as "the legal arm of the Communist Party." Concerning the 7th national conference of the International Labor Defense, held on July 8-9, 1939, in Washington, D.C., Dorothy Kenyon had this to say: "If I were anywhere near at hand I should like nothing better than to come to speak or hear what is said at the conference. Best wishes to you and to the conference."

LEGAL ARM OF ACLU

In its 1943 Report to the State Legislature, the California Joint Fact-finding Committee stated (page 102) that Consumers Union was "created by the Communist Party and used for the purpose of spreading propaganda in schools and through women's clubs." The present General Counsel for the American Civil Liberties Union, Osmond K. Fraenkel, was a Director of the Consumers Union. Fraenkel was also affiliated with the Coordinating Committee to Lift the Embargo, one of numerous Communist-front enterprises which were organized around the Communists' agitation over the Spanish civil war.

(Special HCUA Report — Appendix IX (1944), p. 666.)

Osmond K. Fraenkel was a member of the National Committee of the International Juridical Association (May 18, 1942 letterhead), cited as "a Communist front and an offshoot of the International Labor Defense." (Special HCUA Report 1311, March 29, 1944, p. 149.)

According to Attorney General Francis Biddle (Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, p. 7686), the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners was "substantially equivalent to International Labor Defense, legal arm of the Communist Party . . . the cases selected for defense, so far as known, have without exception, been those of Communists or cases publicized by the Communist Party . . . In January 1938 its name was changed to the National Committee for People's Rights." The present ACLU General Counsel, Osmond K. Fraenkel, was a member of both the National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners and the National Committee for People's Rights. Fraenkel was also a sponsor of the National Emergency Conference, held on May 13-14, 1939 in Washington, D.C., and the National Emergency Conference for Democratic Rights (February 15, 1940). The House Committee on Un-American Activities Report No. 1115 (September 2, 1947, p. 12) states that "during the days of the infamous Soviet-Nazi pact, the Communists built protective organizations known as the National Emergency Conference, the National Emergency Conference for Democratic Rights . . ."

Osmond Fraenkel was a Vice-President of the National Lawyers Guild, "the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party, its front organizations, and controlled unions..." (HCUA Report 3123, September 17, 1950.)

NOBODY'S FOOL

"I have never been anybody's tool or anybody's fool. I have never joined any organization which I thought was controlled by a political party." So spake Algernon Black (Ballachowsky) in an interview with the New York Times, published on July 20, 1966. Black, who is on the ACLU Board of Directors, was appointed Chairman of the new Police Review Board of N.Y.C. on July 11th. He also told the Times that he has been active in several Spanish loyalist causes in the 1930's, and had resigned from the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born in 1953 because "some people said to me it was controlled from the left."

The American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born was "one of the oldest auxiliaries of the Communist Party in the United States", according to the June 25, 1942 (p. 13) Report No. 2277 of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities.

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ACLU IN DEFENSE OF FREE SPEECH

CIVIL LIBERTIES

NUMBER 237, MAY 1966

Published monthly, except in August, by the

AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION
156 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10010

Re-Hearing Is Urged In Ginzburg Decision

The ACLU asked the U.S. Supreme Court on April 17 to reconsider its newly announced standard for judging obscenity — which is based on the advertising matter regarding the allegedly obscene publication.

Five Years in Prison

The Union filed an *amicus* brief with the high court supporting the petition for rehearing sought by Ralph Ginzburg. Publisher of *Eros* magazine, *Liaison* — a bi-weekly newsletter, and "The Housewife's Handbook on Selective Promiscuity," Ginzburg was convicted and sentenced to spend five years in prison and pay a \$28,000 fine for violating the federal obscenity law. The conviction was upheld, 5-4, by the Supreme Court on March 21.